SUGAR REPORTS

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MARKET REVIEW

The Department on Feb. 23 announced an increase of 100,000 short tons, raw value, in the determination of sugar requirements (quotas) for the continental United States. Quotas for 1972 now total 12 million tons. In the same action the Department declared a deficit in the quota for the domestic beet sugar area equal to that area's share (47,666 tons) of the increased requirements.

The effect of the action is to increase the quotas of foreign countries by 75,428 tons, the quota for the mainland sugarcane area by 17,334 tons and the quota for Hawaii by 7,238 tons to reflect final data for production and marketing of Hawaiian sugar in 1971.

The Sugar Act, as amended in 1971, requires USDA to adjust sugar requirements to the extent necessary whenever the average price of raw sugar for any seven consecutive market days during the period between Oct. 31 of any year and before March 1 of the following year, is three percent above or below the price objective of the Act (four percent during the period March 1 through Oct. 31). For the seven consecutive market days ended Feb. 22, the average price of raw sugar was 9.02 cents per pound and thus more than three percent above the average price objective of 8.75 cents per pound.

On Feb. 14, USDA declared an additional deficit in the sugar quota for Puerto Rico. Together with an earlier deficit determination of 550,000 tons the Puerto Rican 1972 quota deficit now amounts to 650,000 tons. Of the additional 100,000 ton deficit, 30,080 tons were allocated to the Philippines, 25,748 tons prorated to Western Hemisphere countries on the basis of quotas determined under Section 202 of the Sugar Act and the balance assigned in accordance with a Presidential memorandum of Jan. 31, 1972 - 21,807 tons to Costa Rica, 17,950 tons to Guatemala and 4,415 tons to Honduras. Press releases detailing the quota increases and deficit prorations, together with revised quotas are reproduced herein beginning on Page 7.

The 135-day dock strike that had frozen most commercial shipping on the West Coast ended when striking members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union voted final approval to a new 17-month contract. A scattering of men were called to work on Feb. 20, and full scale operations were resumed the following day. The new contract will expire July 1, 1973.

Preliminary reports of stocks of raw and refined sugar held by all primary distributors on Jan. 29, 1972 totaled 2,983,000 short tons, raw value, about 300,000 tons more than a month earlier but 20,000 tons less than at the end of January a year ago. Cane sugar refiners' stocks on Jan. 29 of 1,027,000 tons were 27,000 tons less than a month earlier but 130,000 tons more than a year earlier. Beet processors' stocks of 1,604,000 tons were 75,000 tons less than Jan. 31, 1971 but 262,000 tons more than at year-end 1971.

Sugar sales by primary distributors were off to a good start in 1972--reported deliveries of 1,282,000 tons through Feb. 19, 1972, compared with 1,203,000 tons through that date of 1971 and 1,307,000 tons in 1970. However, at year-end 1971 there were 95,000 tons of sugar constructively delivered, i.e. sugar sold and charged to quotas in December 1971 but physically delivered during the first two months of 1972. Constructive deliveries in 1970 totaled 161,000 tons and in 1969, 40,000 tons. If it is assumed that three-fourths of the constructive deliveries would have been made by Feb. 19, physical deliveries in 1972 through Feb. 19 would total 1,353,000 tons compared with 1,324,000 tons and 1,337,000 tons, respectively, in the comparable periods of 1971 and 1970.

Regionally, reported distribution of refined sugar in 1971 by States of destination totaled 212.4 million hundredweight, less than one-tenth of one percent below the record quantities reported delivered in 1970. (Deliveries in 1970 included 161,000 tons of constructives compared with 95,000 in 1971. Physical deliveries during 1971, therefore, totaled 213.6 million hundredweight as compared with 210.3 million in 1970.)

In 1971, cane sugar refiners delivered 68.3 percent of the total reported and beet sugar processors 30.3 percent. In 1970, cane sugar refiners delivered 66.8 percent of the total and beet sugar processors 31.4 percent.

Four of the five geographic regions received more sugar during 1971 than in 1970. Deliveries in the New England region were up the most -- 2.7 percent, followed by the mid-Atlantic and the South both of which were up 0.5 percent and the North Central up 0.3 percent. Deliveries in the West were down 3.3 percent.

Individually, 27 States received more sugar in 1971 than during 1970, 23 received less. In 10 States, deliveries in 1971 exceeded those of 1970 by more than 100,000 hundredweight, while there were also 10 States where 1971 deliveries declined by more than 100,000 hundredweight. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Florida had increases of 1,459,000, 496,000 and 369,000 hundredweight, respectively while 1971 deliveries to Illinois and CAlifornia were down 1,439,000 hundredweight and 837,000 hundredweight, respectively.

No changes in the price quotations for refined sugar sold at wholesale in the basis pack--100-pound paper bags--were noted in any of the regions during the period under review. However, on Jan. 20 a cane sugar refiner announced that in the Southwest region orders would be accepted for 100-pound bags of refined sugar at price 30 cents above those in effect Dec. 31, 1971. The raw quoted price for the basis pack is 11.90 cents per pound.

Shown below are the price quotations for refined sugar sold at wholesale in the basis pack and in bulk by regions:

	PRICE QUOTATION IN CENTS PER POUND	
	Hundredweight bags	Bulk dry
Northeast	13.00	12.50/12.60
Southeast	12.70	12.45/12.50
Gulf	12.20	11.60/12.00
Chicago-west	11.90/12.60	11.50/11.75
Intermountain Northwest	11.65	11.40
Pacific Coast	11.40	11.25

Actual prices in some cases differ substantially from quotations. During the post-freeze economic stabilization period (Phase II), increases in the ceiling prices of individual sellers of refined sugar must conform to the procedural requirements prescribed by the Cost of Living Council.

The U.S. average retail price for refined sugar sold in 5-pound paper bags during January 1972 averaged 13.76 cents per pound after remaining steady at 13.74 cents for the period September-December 1971. The average for January 1971 was 13.40 cents per pound.

The spot price for raw sugar duty paid and delivered to New York, as established on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange averaged 9.10 cents per pound in January, the highest monthly average quotation since January 1964 when it was 9.29 cents per pound. In December 1971 the quotation averaged 8.84 cents per pound and in January a year ago 8.35 cents.

After reaching a peak of 9.25 cents per pound during the period January 7-12, the New York price has moderated a little declining to 9.00 cents on Jan. 18 where it remained through Feb. 16. On Feb. 17 the quotation increased to 9.05 cents per pound and for the period Feb. 1-24 averaged 9.01 cents per pound compared with 8.44 cents during the same period of last year.

Cane sugar production in Florida from the 1971-72 crop, as of Feb. 18,amounted to 461,000 tons, raw value, with about 70 percent of the crop harvested and processed. Production from the current crop is estimated at about 635,000 tons, raw value, compared with 652,000 tons produced last year.

The 1971 sugarcane harvest in Louisiana has been completed and with final production reports for all but one mill in indications are that production will amount to about 570,000 tons, raw value. The total for the mainland cane area (Florida and Louisiana) is now estimated at about 1,200,000 tons. Last year 1,253,000 tons were produced.

Cane sugar production in Hawaii in 1972 through Jan. 9 amounted to 19,748 tons, 96^{0} basis compared with 15,346 tons produced through Jan. 30, 1971.

The spot price of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange for World bulk sugar (No. 11 Contract) f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil, averaged 8.25 cents per pound during January, up from 5.95 cents in December and 4.73 cents in January of last year. The average for January 1972 was the highest since February 1964 when it was 9.11 cents.

The World price for raw sugar has continued strong in February, rising to 9.00 cents per pound on Feb. 3-4, after which it weakened declining to 8.80 cents on Feb. 7, 8.60 cents on Feb. 9, 8.50 cents on Feb. 14 and 8.30 on Feb. 16. The quotation strenghtened to 8.35 cents on Feb. 17, to 8.50 cents on Feb. 18 and to 8.61 cents on Feb. 22. For the period Feb. 1-24, the quotation averaged 8.63 cents per pound compared with 4.83 cents during the same period last year.

THE SUGAR SITUATION AND THE SUGAR ACT 1/

I keenly enjoy the opportunity to be with you at your Annual Membership Meeting. It is always a pleasure to talk with sugar people and especially so when they are reasonably happy. Judging by records of increasing production of and returns from sugarbeets and beet sugar in your State, California sugarbeet growers may very well be.

More about that later but first like so many others, I imagine you have been watching the world sugar market and perhaps wondering a bit why it behaves the way it does. I certainly don't have all the answers, but I would like to exchange thoughts with you.

The world price for raw sugar doubled during the two months which started about November 20. At the end of January, it was substantially above the domestic price when correction is made for freight and duty. That situation is most unusual. It last occurred during 1963-64. The U. S. price -- supported as it is through the Sugar Act -- traditionally is quite stable although on a moderately rising plane during the periods of inflation such as we have had since 1965. On the other hand, the world sugar price fluctuates more widely but usually well below the domestic price.

What makes the world price swing as widely as it does?

Of course, many short-term factors are constantly involved but there is a rule of thumb which is reasonably dependable as an explanation of the ground swell moves, although not of the timing of such moves. Stated briefly it is this: When world stocks of sugar at the beginning of the crop year plus crop production -- or in other words, total supply -- amounts to about 125 percent of consumption, the situation is in relatively good balance. If total supply moves toward 130 percent of consumption, a serious glut and depressed prices occur. Conversely, if total supply moves down toward 120 percent of consumption, the situation is one of relative scarcity and high prices.

Why the sharp price swings when total supply moves just a few percentage points from equilibrium? Two basic reasons seem to be involved.

First, at any time there is need for a substantial quantity for working stocks or inventory and also to compensate for the dislocation of stocks. Let's say that in the late summer about 25 percent of annual consumption is representative. The surplus, then, when supply equals 130 percent of consumption is just five percentage points or presently less than four million metric tons of sugar. Similarly, when supply equals 120 percent of consumption, the shortage is about five percentage points or slightly less than four million tons. So the real determinant of world market value is not so much the more than 90 million tons of total supply but rather that four million ton swing on either side of the good balance.

Second, the four million tons of surplus or scarcity has the exaggerated effect we notice partly because of the structure of the sugar market. That structure also can be briefly stated: About three-quarters of production is consumed in the countries where it is produced. About one-half of the remainder is traded under premium arrangements such as the U. S. quota, the Commonwealth negotiated price quotas and the U.S.S.R.-Cuban arrangement. That leaves about 12 percent of total production which moves in the world market and directly or indirectly makes the world price. This market then amounts to, say, nine million tons. Clearly, a four million ton swing or a somewhat lesser one in either direction is bound to have a most significant effect.

1/ A talk by Tom O. Murphy, Director of the Sugar Division, ASCS, U. S. Department of Agriculture at the Annual Membership Meeting of the California Beet Growers Association, Ltd., in Monterey, California on February 4, 1972.

Actually, not all of the four million tons has a direct and equal market impact. There are some bilateral arrangements. Additionally, some inventory variations in both importing and exporting countries can be absorbed with little market impact. Further, the International Sugar Agreement in years of surplus can keep most of that surplus from having immediate and direct entry to the market and in years of scarcity can cause some sugar to be released from reserves. Taken together this means that a moderate supply departure from equilibrium has relatively little price impact but at the extremes the impact begins to progress almost geometrically.

It is now widely believed that the world sugar inventory at the end of August will not be much, if any, more than 20 percent of consumption for the year then beginning. It is also doubtful that production from the 1972-73 crop year can expand by five million tons to reach 79 million tons which is what consumption would amount to were it not for high prices.

As to the effect of high prices on consumption, there is no doubt. Consumption will decline, especially in developing countries. This effect may temporarily be offset to some indeterminant degree because of hoarding in a few areas of the world, that is, buying in excess of current consumption.

Said another way, if consumption were to be at a level consistent with, say, four-cent-per-pound world sugar in 1972-73, and inventories reached a normal level at the end of August 1973, the 1972-73 crop would have to amount to 84 million tons -- a whopping 13 percent increase over 1971-72 crop prospects. Few at this time expect such an increase. Thus, the stage was set for the high world market price signaled by the futures markets in London and New York.

But this still does not explain why the world price went from 4.07 cents per pound on November 15 to 8.25 cents two months later. Why so abruptly? Stocks were being depleted for at least a year prior to November 1971. The new factor in November 1971 was the entry of the U.S.S.R. into the market as a buyer of raw cane sugar. Normally, the U.S.S.R. imports sugar only from Cuba and reexports about 1.5 million tons to a long list of other countries. Russia is known to have bought more than one-half million tons and also is believed to have bought the better part of another half million tons from non-Cuban sources. Not only did this development represent a drain on supplies normally available to non-Communist countries but it raised a question as to whether the U.S.S.R. would reexport its customary quantities of sugar.

People interested in the sugar market began to wonder whether the U.S.S.R. and Cuba, or either of them, would attain the production estimated by the European statistical firm of F. O. Licht and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture even though those estimates were relatively low.

The sugar market was slow in reacting to the drawing down of supplies which started in late 1970, but reacted quickly once serious questions arose as to whether the Communist world would draw down sharply on the four million tons of sugar which it customarily exports on a net basis to the non-Communist countries. The unusual purchases by the U.S.S.R. had the additional effect of bringing about widespread attention and study to the fundamental supply-demand situation.

There are serious questions as to how soon production worldwide can increase, first to the point where stocks are no longer depleted, and second, to the point where stocks can be replenished to a balanced level. Without doubt, there are places in the world -- Brazil, and Australia to name a couple -- where raw cane sugar production can be expanded in the coming crop year. Beet sugar acreage in the United States and Europe can also be increased but both the United States and Western Europe enjoyed unusually good yields from the 1971 crop. Some additional sugarbeet acreage will merely compensate for more normal yields unless we have the pleasant experience of two successive years of very good yields. Information concerning plantings of sugarbeets here and in Europe will be available to us shortly and will be the first piece of really hard intelligence concerning new crop output.

There has been concern in some circles in this country as to whether our own price will be pulled up to an unusually high level by the world scarcity. Consumers understandably expect the Sugar Act to protect them in years of relative scarcity in compensation for the price stability and support domestic producers enjoy during the much longer periods when world prices are depressed. Food processing concerns and other industrial users of sugar, having actively supported the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971, count fully on price protection in years such as this one. It is widely, and I think properly, assumed that the United States will obtain its sugar supplies this year at prices in line with the objective of the Sugar Act regardless of what happens in the world market.

There are several reasons for this feeling of security: One, Congress by adjusting and updating the quotas for the several domestic areas in the course of writing the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 effectively increased the quantity of domestic sugar available for marketing. Thus, even with a larger total market in 1972 there is no need to draw upon foreign supplies for sugar at levels appreciably higher than last year; two, careful analysis of available supplies from our domestic and foreign sources indicate that they have plenty of sugar to supply the needs of the United States; three, the foreign countries which have sugar quotas in the United States appreciate the benefits those quotas confer on their economies and sugar industries and realize that they should market their allotted quantities here regardless of attractive short-term opportunities elsewhere; and four, just in case there might be some producers in a few supplying countries who are tempted to short this market, the Sugar Act provides for a permanent reduction of a country's quota in the amount of the short-fall, save in cases of force majeure. Of course, sales opportunities elsewhere at better prices do not constitute force majeure. Finally, the quota countries have advised the Department that they will fulfill their quotas.

Having spoken of the need and ability of the Sugar Act to protect the interests of consumers, you as sugarbeet growers may wonder if there is any thought to your interests and those of the companies which process your beets. California growers and processors may well be proud of their record.

Both last year and the year before, refinery and waterfront strikes of long duration exhausted the west coast supplies of refined cane sugar. Were it not for your refined beet sugar, huge quantities of sugar would have had to move across the country at heavy freight cost. In 1970, particularly, the west coast refinery strike was entering its fourth month as the peach crop was ready to be harvested. Your own supplies were already well drawn down. It was a close call but you did manage to supply the canners to their great relief. Your uniquely California practive of harvesting and processing in every season stood everyone in good stead.

In the years since 1960, the acreage you devote to sugarbeets has increased about 60 percent and sugarbeet production by a slightly higher percentage. After expanding at a good clip in the early years of the 1960's, your crop fell away between 1964 and 1967 in years when there was serious trouble with disease and dissatisfaction with the price. Thereafter, sugarbeet production expanded rapidly and your returns from the 1970 crop were at a level surpassing anything you had ever attained. Yields per acre, sucrose content and the price paid per unit of recoverable sugar all established new records. All in all a very good year.

We have been estimating California's 1971 crop sugarbeet plantings at something of the order of 345,000 acres, or greater than for any other crop. While we understand that yields per acre and sucrose content are disappointing in some localities, especially in the South San Joaquin Valley, a crop from that acreage with just average yields and sugar content should be encouraging to California beet growers at today's prices.

I have the feeling that California growers this year will plant more than the record 345,000 acres devoted to sugarbeets in 1971 providing there is factory capacity to accommodate the beets. Acreage throughout the country should increase by an even greater percentage from the 1,400,000 acres planted in 1971. Again because of factory capacity limitations in some localities, I suspect the national acreage will not reach the record 1,638,000 acres planted to the 1969 crop.

Nevertheless, there is a very good chance that quite a bit more beet sugar will be produced than ever before. The record is just under 3.5 million tons, raw value, achieved in each of the crop years, 1969, 1970 and 1971.

The marketing quota for the beet sugar area was not increased by the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 but it is large enough to accommodate several successive crops larger than any which have ever been produced.

Last year's legislation did benefit sugarbeet growers in several important ways, though. First, the program was extended for three years through December 31, 1974. Second, there is now a "self-destruct" clause that would terminate the entire Act including the excise tax on sugar if limitations are imposed on Sugar Act compliance payments to individual farms. This reduces considerably the chances that payment limitations will be voted by Congress in the course of appropriation actions at some future date simply because the program every year returns much more revenue to the Treasury then is paid out.

There are some other changes, important in varying degrees to certain growers. The new Act authorizes sugarbeet acreage sufficient to produce 100,000 tons, raw value, of sugar for new or expanded sugarbeet processing facilities. There are new rules for abandonment and deficiency payments. It used to be that a farmer was eligible for abandonment or deficiency payments due to drought, flood, freeze, or other natural disaster only if all or a substantial part of the crop in the same factory district or local producing area was damaged. A farmer is now eligible even if his sugarbeet crop is the only one so damaged or destroyed. The acreage history of sugarbeet producers is now protected for a period of three years when an operator dies or becomes incapacitated, when an operator has lost his market after 1970 as a result of the closing of a factory, the discontinuance of contracting in a State, or the discontinuance of contracting in a "substantial portion" of a State (2,000 acres is considered to be a "substantial portion").

So now it is clear why I regard you as both able and successful and hopefully enjoying it. The national market for sugar in the last dozen years has grown faster than population. Sugarbeet production has grown at a faster rate than the national sugar market. California sugarbeet production has grown at a faster rate than the national crop. Prices paid for your crop have improved markedly. You and those who buy your beets and market the sugar are not affected by waterfront work stoppages. The food processing industries that buy so much of the sugar supported your program in the 1971 legislative processes. They, your customers, may be expected to continue that support if the program works as it should and is beneficial to them. It would appear that for the foreseeable future you have the expertise and the opportunity to produce up to the limit of your production and processing facilities and at lucrative prices.
A pretty good place to be.

Thank you.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO 1972 SUGAR SUPPLIES

SUGAR REQUIREMENTS INCREASED AND DEFICITS REALLOCATED:

An increase of 100,000 short tons, raw value, in the determination of sugar requirements (quotas) for the continental United States was announced on February 23 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Quotas for 1972 now total 12 million tons.

USDA also declared a deficit in the quota for the domestic beet sugar area equal to that area's share (47,666 tons) of the increased requirements.

The effect of the action is to increase the quotas of foreign countries by 75,428 tons, the quota for the mainland sugarcane area by 17,334 tons and the quota for Hawaii by 7,238 tons to reflect final data for production and marketing of Hawaiian sugar in 1971.

The Sugar Act requires USDA to revise to the extent necessary the annual sugar requirements determination whenever the average price of raw sugar for seven consecutive marketing days is three percent or more above or below the price objective of the Act. For the seven consecutive market days ended Feb. 22, the average price of raw sugar was 9.02 cents per pound and thus more than three percent above the average price objective of 8.75 cents per pound.

Quota increases and deficit prorations, together with revised quotas, are shown in the table on Page 9.

ADDITIONAL SUGAR QUOTA DEFICIT DETERMINED AND ALLOCATED FOR 1972

An additional deficit of 100,000 short tons, raw value, in the sugar quota for Puerto Rico was declared on Feb. 14 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Together with an earlier determination of a 550,000-ton deficit, the deficit in Puerto Rico's quota now amounts to 650,000 tons. Of the additional declared deficit of 100,000 tons, 30,080 tons are allocated to the Philippines, 25,748 tons are prorated to Western Hemisphere countries on the basis of quotas determined under Section 202 of the Sugar Act and the balance is assigned according to a Presidential memorandum of Jan. 31, 1972. The balance allocation consists of 21,807 tons to Costa Rica, 17,950 tons to Guatemala and 4,415 tons to Honduras.

The President determined under Section 204(a) of the Sugar Act that it would be in the national interest to give the special allocations to Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras.

The Presidential decision is in accord with the recommendation of the Conference Report on the Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 that he use his authority to assign deficits to provide additional quotas for Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras to compensate those countries for quotas that would have been assigned to them by USDA's emergency request of Aug. 12, 1971 had that request not been rescinded on Aug. 18, 1971.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced on Feb. 1 that a public hearing will be held Feb. 29, 1972, to determine whether the weighing of shipments of imported sugar should be permitted only by persons having no direct financial interest in such sugar.

The Sugar Act Amendments of 1971 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to determine whether such action is necessary to protect the interested parties.

The hearing will begin at 10:00 a.m. in Room 2096, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. All interested persons are invited to attend and to be heard.

Testimony and information submitted at the hearing should relate to all phases of the weighing of imported sugar by dependent weighers who may be affiliated with the buyers and sellers of such sugar and by independent weighers who are not affiliated. Specific information relating to the degree of accuracy of final outturn weights on which customs duties and refiner payments are based would be desirable.

Production area	Change in quota	Basic quota	Temporary quotas and prorations pursuant to Sec. 202(d)	Deficits and deficit prorations	Total quotas and prorations
		Short tons, raw value			
Domestic beet area		3,787,333		-287,333	3,500,000
Mainland cane area	17,334	1,677,667			1,677,667
Hawaii	7,238	1,218,238			1,218,238*
Puerto Rico		855,000		-650,000	205,000*
Total domestic areas	24,572	7,538,238		-937,333	6,600,905
Philippines	14,338	1,126,020		281,950	1,407,970*
Dominican Republic	12,056	429,771	145,293	128,613	703,677
Mexico	10,663	380,079	128,494	113,742	622,315
Brazil	10,398	370,678	125,315	110,928	606,921
Peru	7,441	265,249	89,673	79,378	434,300
West Indies	3,881	138,333	46,766	41,397	226,496
Ecuador	1,536	54,729	18,502	16,378	89,609
Argentina	1,441	51,371	17,367	15,373	84,111
Costa Rica	1,300	46,335	15,664	35,673	97,672
Colombia	1,281	45,663	15,438	13,665	74,766
Panama	801	28,539	9,649	8,541	46,729*
Nicaragua	1,216	43,313	14,643	12,962	70,918
Venezuela	1,159	41,298	13,962	12,359	67,619
Guatemala	1,113	39,620	13,394	29,806	82,820
El Salvador	809	28,875	9,762	8,641	47,278
British Honduras	640	22,832	7,718	6,832	37,382
Haiti	584	20,817	7,038	6,230	34,085
Bahamas	509	18,131	6,130	5,426	29,687
Honduras	226	8,058	2,724	6,827	17,609
Bolivia	123	4,365	1,476	1,306	7,147
Paraguay	123	4,365	1,476	1,306	7,147
Australia	1,335	168,551	41,932		210,483
Republic of China	556	70,174	17,458		87,632
India	534	67,487	16,790		84,277
South Africa	378	47,678	11,861		59,539
Fiji Islands	292	36,933	9,188		46,121
Mauritius	197	24,846	6,181		31,027
Swaziland	197	24,846	6,181		31,027
Thailand	123	15,445	3,843		19,288
Uganda	98	12,423	3,090		15,513
Malagasy Republic	80	10,073	2,506		12,579
Ireland	0	5,351	0		5,351*
Total foreign	75,428	3,652,248	809,514	937,333	5,399,095
TOTAL	100,000	11,190,486	809,514		12,000,000

1/ Prorations of the quota withheld from Cuba and Southern Rhodesia.

* Direct-consumption limits in tons: Hawaii - 38,646; Puerto Rico - 166,500
Philippines - 59,920; Panama - 3,817;
Ireland - 5,351

Table 1 - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-December 1971

Item	Beet processors	Importers	Mainland cane processors 1/	Refiners Raw	Refiners Refined	Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Inventory Jan. 1,1971						
1970 quota		3,819		624,637 2/	209,797 2/	838,253
1971 quota and other	1,354,917	84	375,870	179,154	43,327	1,953,352
Sub-total	1,354,917	3,903	375,870	803,791	253,124	2,791,605
Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar		115,928			4,054	119,982
b. Produced from beets or cane	3,430,321		1,037,267	78,991	40,266	
Less deliveries to refiners			1,075,763			3,511,082 3/
c. Receipts of raws by refiners				7,777,842		
Less raws melted				7,869,147		-91,305 5/
d. Refined from raws melted					7,795,322	7,795,322
e. Adjustments	+93		+2,255	-260	-2,434	-346
f. Sub-total	3,430,414	115,928	-36,241	-12,574	7,837,208	11,334,735
3. Net total supply	4,785,331	119,831	339,629	791,217	8,090,332	14,126,340
DISPOSITION						
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	3,442,768	104,758	54,671	9,550	7,679,618	11,291,365
b. Export		5			96,652	96,657
c. Livestock feed		14,038		455	33,089	47,582
d. Alcohol					8,112	8,112
Sub-total	3,442,768	118,801	54,671	10,005	7,817,471	11,443,716
5. Inventory Dec. 31,1971						
1971 quota		979		560,895 6/	208,112	769,986
1972 quota and other	1,342,563	51	284,958	220,317	64,749 6/	1,912,638
Sub-total	1,342,563	1,030	284,958	781,212	272,861	2,682,624
6. Total distribution and inventory	4,785,331	119,831	339,629	791,217	8,090,332	14,126,340

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.
2/ Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 137,566; Refined, 15,015; Total, 152,581
3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.
4/ Includes 1,075,763 tons received from mainland cane processors.
5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.
6/ Refiners' inventories include mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 136,676; Refined, 9,330; Total, 146,006

Table 2 - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-December 1971 and 1970

Item	1971	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
	Short tons, raw value		
Production			
Mainland cane	1,157,832	1,200,564	-42,732
Domestic beet	3,430,414	3,511,080	-80,666
Total	4,588,246	4,711,644	-123,398
Quota charges			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	478,851	521,020	-42,169
For direct-consumption	8,396	11,577	-3,181
Louisiana processor-refiners	128,152	135,307	-7,155
Florida sugarcane processors	639,922	639,810	+112
Total	1,255,321	1,307,714	-52,393
Beet processors	3,442,768	3,569,398	-126,630
Total	4,698,089	4,877,112	-179,023

Table 3- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-December 1971 and 1970

Item	1971	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
	Short tons, raw value		
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	10,005	15,815	-5,810
Refiners' refined	7,817,471	7,658,371	+159,100
Sub-total	7,827,476	7,674,186	+153,290
Beet processors' refined	3,442,768	3,569,398	-126,630
Importers' direct consumption	118,801	154,561	-35,760
Mainland sugarcane processors'	54,671	60,740	-6,069
Total	11,443,716	11,458,885	-15,169
For: Export	96,657	66,141	+30,516
Livestock feed	47,582	59,683	-12,101
Alcohol	8,112	23,545	-15,433
Continental consumption 1/	11,291,365	11,309,516	-18,151
Puerto Rico	130,000 2/	124,245	+5,755
Hawaii	36,477	36,202	+275

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad
2/ Estimated

Table 4 Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, December 31, 1971 and 1970

Item	1971	1970	Change 1970 to 1971
	Short tons, raw value		
Refiners' raw	781,212	803,791	-22,579
Refiners' refined	272,861	253,124	+19,737
Sub-total 1/	1,054,073	1,056,915	-2,842
Beet processors' refined	1,342,563	1,354,917	-12,354
Importers' direct consumption	1,030	3,903	-2,873
Mainland sugarcane processors'	284,958	375,870	-90,912
Total	2,682,624	2,791,605	-108,981

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1971 - Raws, 136,676; Refined, 9,330; Total, 146,006; 1970 - Raws, 137,566; Refined, 15,015; Total, Total, 152,581

Table 5 - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, January 1972 and 1971

Item	1972 1/	1971
	January	January
	Short tons, raw value	
Refiners	598,668	580,689
Beet processors' refined	215,404	134,890
Importers' direct consumption	3,144	4,486
Mainland sugarcane processors'	5,000 2/	7,096
Total	822,216	727,161
For: Export	n.a.	4,760
Livestock feed	n.a.	2,198
Alcohol	n.a.	227
Continental consumption 3/	822,216	719,976

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U.S. military forces at home and abroad

Table 6 - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, January 29, 1972 and January 31, 1971

Item	1972 1/	1971	Change 1971 to 1972
	Short tons, raw value		
Refiners' raw	750,815	624,325	+126,490
Refiners' refined	276,208	273,244	+2,964
Sub-total	1,027,023	897,569	+129,454
Beet processors' refined	1,604,411	1,679,019	-74,608
Importers' direct consumption	1,498 2/	5,015	-3,517
Mainland sugarcane processors'	350,000	421,453	-71,453
Total	2,982,932	3,003,056	-20,124

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

Table 7 Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply[1/], January-December 1971 and 1970

Source of supply	Raw sugar 1971	Raw sugar 1970	Direct consumption 1971	Direct consumption 1970	Total 1971	Total 1970
	Short tons, raw value					
OFFSHORE						
Foreign						
Argentina	71,181	80,153			71,181	80,153
Australia	238,818	210,709			238,818	210,709
Bahamas	10,063	9,790			10,063	9,790
Belgium			10		10	
Bolivia	7,036	7,816			7,036	7,816
Brazil	650,974	666,770		120	650,974	666,890
British Honduras	14,640	15,757			14,640	15,757
British West Indies	211,377	215,191	1	4	211,378	215,195
Canada			5	4	5	4
China, Republic of	85,016	86,290			85,016	86,290
Colombia	60,298	68,719	10	18	60,308	68,737
Costa Rica	92,843	75,346			92,843	75,346
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	730,307	726,604			730,307	726,604
Ecuador	86,820	89,925	4		86,824	89,925
El Salvador	51,110	46,595			51,110	46,595
Fiji Islands	48,487	44,102			48,487	44,102
France		8,254				8,254
French West Indies	63,274	68,427			63,274	68,427
Germany, West				10		10
Guatemala	72,936	69,142			72,936	69,142
Haiti	23,064	21,630			23,064	21,630
Honduras	10,986	10,774			10,986	10,774
Hong Kong			1	13	1	13
India	81,373	78,674	7	5	81,380	78,679
Ireland			5,350	5,351	5,350	5,351
Kenya			1		1	
Malagasy	9,580	9,671			9,580	9,671
Mauritius	19,457	18,121			19,457	18,121
Mexico	619,083	649,610	5		619,088	649,610
Netherlands			10	10	10	10
Nicaragua	71,523	76,285		1	71,523	76,286
Panama	43,155	32,942	1,891	3,835	45,046	36,777
Paraguay			10	10	10	10
Peru	483,562	455,014			483,562	455,014
Philippines	1,580,796	1,287,856	11,033	10,358	1,591,829	1,298,214
South Africa	62,493	78,051			62,493	78,051
Swaziland	7,312	7,464			7,312	7,464
Sweden			9	7	9	7
Thailand	18,339	19,758			18,339	19,758
United Kingdom			14,038	7,013	14,038	7,013
Venezuela	27,897	33,806			27,897	33,806
Total foreign	5,553,800	5,269,246	32,395	26,769	5,586,195	5,296,015
Domestic						
Hawaii	1,083,870	1,139,035	4,054[2/]	7,882[2/]	1,087,924	1,146,917
Puerto Rico	60,493	230,858	83,533	122,253	144,026	353,111
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total domestic	1,144,363	1,369,893	87,587	130,135	1,231,950	1,500,028
Total offshore	6,698,163	6,639,139	119,982	156,904	6,818,145	6,796,043
Mainland cane area	1,154,754	1,138,452	40,266[3/]	38,058[3/]	1,195,020	1,176,510
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	3,916	2,320	0	0	3,916	2,320
GRAND TOTAL	7,856,833	7,779,911	160,248	194,962	8,017,081	7,974,873

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 8. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiners. 3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 8 Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 7.

Purpose	Refiners 1971	Refiners 1970	Importers 1971	Importers 1970	Total 1971	Total 1970
	Short tons, raw value					
For export						
Argentina		1,759				1,759
Australia	7,031				7,031	
Brazil	6,446	16,035		120	6,446	16,155
Canada			5		5	
Colombia	456				456	
Costa Rica	6,081				6,081	
Dominican Republic	58,977	24,828			58,977	24,828
El Salvador	9,339				9,339	
Fiji Islands	2,460				2,460	
France		8,255				8,255
Guatemala		5,890				5,890
Hawaii		1,013				1,013
Honduras		3,160				3,160
Nicaragua	809				809	
Puerto Rico	1,541	785			1,541	785
Total	93,140	61,725	5	120	93,145	61,845
For livestock feed						
Australia	17,531	6,688			17,531	6,688
Brazil	22,162	12,797			22,162	12,797
Canada				4		4
Dominican Republic	9,147	12,169			9,147	12,169
El Salvador		79				79
Honduras		9				9
South Africa	306	16,539			306	16,539
United Kingdom			14,038	7,013	14,038	7,013
Total	49,146	48,281	14,038	7,017	63,184	55,298
For alcohol						
Australia	5,858				5,858	
Brazil	17,305				17,305	
Dominican Republic	2,145	9,818			2,145	9,818
Total	25,308	9,818			25,308	9,818
Held pending availability of quota						
Argentina	490	3,692			490	3,692
Australia	3,349				3,349	
Bahamas	61				61	
Bolivia	54	217			54	217
Brazil	5,000	4,743			5,000	4,743
British Honduras	174	735			174	735
British West Indies	2,917	221			2,917	221
China	3,641	4,060			3,641	4,060
Colombia		3,364				3,364
Costa Rica	19,350	3,757			19,350	3,757
Dominican Republic	3,837	1,589			3,837	1,589
El Salvador	102	2,321			102	2,321
Fiji Islands	1,778	749			1,778	749
Guatemala	15,881	2,929			15,881	2,929
Hawaii		414				414
Honduras	4,167	380			4,167	380
Mauritius	661				661	
Mexico	2,462	1,702			2,462	1,702
Nicaragua	679	1,152			679	1,152
Panama	284				284	
Peru	2,878	246			2,878	246
South Africa	2,630	819			2,630	819
Swaziland	271	365			271	365
Thailand	389	847			389	847
Venezuela		1,604				1,604
French West Indies		278				278
Total	71,055	36,184			71,055	36,184
In Customs custody						
Colombia			10	10	10	10
Costa Rica		25				25
Dominican Republic	1,827				1,827	
El Salvador	5,946				5,946	
Hong Kong			1	50	1	50
Panama				24		24
Venezuela		121				121
Total	7,773	146	11	84	7,784	230

Table 9 Status of 1972 quotas and charges as of January 31, 1972

Source of supply	Quotas and prorations	Charges to quotas 1/			Balances 3/
		Set-aside	By SU-3	Total 2/3/	
	Short tons, raw value				
Domestic beet sugar	3,500,000			215,000	3,285,000
Mainland cane sugar	1,660,333			225,000	1,435,333
Hawaii	1,211,000			39,676	1,171,324
Puerto Rico	305,000			1,062	303,938
Total	6,676,333			480,738	6,195,595
Republic of the Philippines	1,363,552	113,281 3/	84,837	198,118	1,165,434
Argentina	82,022	35,778	490	36,268	45,754
Australia	209,148		3,349	3,349	205,799
Bahamas	28,950		61	61	28,889
Bolivia	6,969		54	54	6,915
Brazil	591,850	36,904	164,354	201,258	390,592
British Honduras	36,454	5,000	174	5,174	31,280
China, Republic of	87,076		3,641	3,641	83,435
Colombia	72,909	4,006	11,694	15,700	57,209
Costa Rica	73,981	12,891	27,255	40,146	33,835
Dominican Republic	686,203	95,065	104,011	199,076	487,127
Ecuador	87,383	5,024	6,804	11,828	75,555
El Salvador	46,105	7,591	20,158	27,749	18,356
Fiji Islands	45,829		1,778	1,778	44,051
Guatemala	63,258	17,497	38,083	55,580	7,678
Haiti	33,239	5,000		5,000	28,239
Honduras	12,866	6,397	4,167	10,564	2,302
India	83,743				83,743
Ireland	5,351		2,436	2,436	2,915
Malagasy Republic	12,499				12,499
Mauritius	30,830		661	661	30,169
Mexico	606,861	115,865	71,168	187,033	419,828
Nicaragua	69,156	5,123	14,904	20,027	49,129
Panama	45,568	3,689	4,378	8,067	37,501
Paraguay	6,969				6,969
Peru	423,515	17,788	86,668	104,456	319,059
South Africa	59,161		59,161	59,161	
Swaziland	30,830		271	271	30,559
Thailand	19,165		389	389	18,776
Uganda	15,415				15,415
Venezuela	65,939	12,185		12,185	53,754
West Indies	220,871	27,229	6,715	33,944	186,927
Total	5,223,667	526,313	717,661	1,243,974	3,979,693
GRAND TOTAL	11,900,000			1,724,712	10,175,288

1/ Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered or authorized for entry.
2/ Direct-consumption charges and balances: Hawaii 0 and 38,646; Panama 0 and 3,817; Philippines 0 and 59,920; Puerto Rico 1,062 and 165,438; Ireland 2,436 and 2,915.
3/ Represents quantity reserved for importation during the first quarter

Table 10- Quota-exempt and over quota sugar authorized for entry as of January 31, 1972 1/

Country	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	For refining under bond	Total
	Short tons, raw value				
Dominican Republic	5,768				5,768
United Kingdom		1,755			1,755
Total	5,768	1,755			7,523

1/ In addition: (a) Under provisions of Sec. 212, 42 tons were entered as liquid sugar in small containers; 48 tons as the first ten tons.
(b) Raw sugar was brought in for refining and return to: Hawaii 0 tons; Puerto Rico 0 tons;
(c) Tons of sugar in Customs Custody for subsequent entry: Hong Kong 31 tons

Table 11. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, December 1971

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	118,337	800	639		119,776
Maine	42,092		1,450		43,542
Massachusetts	463,297		13,475	-35	476,737
New Hampshire	54,179		857		55,036
Rhode Island	37,823		453		38,276
Vermont	22,016				22,016
Sub-total	737,744	800	16,874	- 35	755,383
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	643,467	4,089	9,746		657,302
New York	1,125,445	49,826	16,398	11,632	1,203,301
Pennsylvania	941,188	57,769	-1,703	120	997,374
Sub-total	2,710,100	111,684	24,441	11,752	2,857,977
North Central					
Illinois	657,828	2,208,517	5,350	1,806	2,873,501
Indiana	365,486	200,990	400		566,876
Iowa	72,086	166,813		400	239,299
Kansas	47,474	95,637		-380	142,731
Michigan	294,885	552,576			847,461
Minnesota	40,712	233,425			274,137
Missouri	266,971	202,310			469,281
Nebraska	24,983	162,550			187,533
North Dakota	1,394	28,849			30,243
Ohio	693,788	392,746	450		1,086,984
South Dakota	9,433	26,119			35,552
Wisconsin	159,116	351,565			510,681
Sub-total	2,634,156	4,622,097	6,200	1,826	7,264,279
Southern					
Alabama	205,730			800	206,530
Arkansas	92,182	12,806			104,988
Delaware	149,225				149,225
District of Columbia	31,437				31,437
Florida	418,153			56,530	474,683
Georgia	531,234			530	531,764
Kentucky	185,229			1,208	186,437
Louisiana	291,969			6,646	298,615
Maryland	401,021	800	1,259	-4,097	398,983
Mississippi	109,841			1,385	111,226
North Carolina	329,876		428	459	330,763
Oklahoma	119,563	29,087			148,650
South Carolina	170,549			581	171,130
Tennessee	320,090	4			320,094
Texas	648,550	185,028		18,774	852,352
Virginia	232,639		1,603		234,242
West Virginia	68,849	1,600			70,449
Sub-total	4,306,137	229,325	3,290	82,816	4,621,568
Western					
Alaska	757	3,684			4,441
Arizona	32,843	82,055			114,898
California	601,326	1,495,839	7,500		2,104,665
Colorado	16,033	128,783			144,816
Idaho	3,527	28,551			32,078
Montana	9,751	27,164			36,915
Nevada	3,274	4,539			7,813
New Mexico	5,642	15,602			21,244
Oregon	55,568	105,308			160,876
Utah	9,166	84,810			93,976
Washington	61,921	181,237	67,688		310,846
Wyoming	6,139	7,238	-52,688		-39,311
Sub-total	805,947	2,164,810	22,500		2,993,257
Grand total	11,194,084	7,128,716	73,305	96,359	18,492,464

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 12 - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-December 1971

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	Hundredweights 1/				
New England					
Connecticut	1,326,915	4,406	22,265		1,353,586
Maine	532,292	1	11,179		543,472
Massachusetts	5,388,741	6,400	101,770	1,730	5,498,641
New Hampshire	497,624		10,929		508,553
Rhode Island	420,517		12,038		432,555
Vermont	243,827				243,827
Sub-total	8,409,916	10,807	158,181	1,730	8,580,634
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	9,539,951	95,576	515,880	9,236	10,160,643
New York	15,614,775	508,647	439,621	26,610	16,58[illegible],653
Pennsylvania	13,644,601	410,327	393,222	2,172	14,450,322
Sub-total	38,799,327	1,014,550	1,348,723	38,018	41,200,618
North Central					
Illinois	8,870,913	15,339,056	44,750	10,006	24,264,725
Indiana	4,241,337	1,598,522	4,000		5,843,859
Iowa	840,099	1,761,103		1,400	2,602,602
Kansas	518,870	1,206,494		20	1,725,384
Michigan	3,817,830	4,602,695			8,420,525
Minnesota	558,059	2,577,518			3,135,577
Missouri	3,546,693	1,940,630		6,718	5,494,041
Nebraska	223,373	1,507,052			1,730,425
North Dakota	17,586	388,741			406,327
Ohio	9,067,031	3,340,872	2,855	1,618	12,412,376
South Dakota	72,343	325,022			397,365
Wisconsin	1,857,817	3,027,991			4,885,808
Sub-total	33,631,951	37,615,696	51,605	19,762	71,319,014
Southern					
Alabama	2,661,597			13,650	2,675,247
Arkansas	1,308,087	91,586			1,399,673
Delaware	1,745,559	4,000	2,800		1,752,359
District of Columbia	473,824				473,824
Florida	4,969,367			771,904	5,741,271
Georgia	6,868,883		1,107	27,861	6,899,851
Kentucky	2,352,802	1		1,208	2,354,011
Louisiana	3,730,458		1,076	37,568	3,769,102
Maryland	5,121,831	17,768	128,990	10,015	5,278,604
Mississippi	1,486,147			10,946	1,497,093
North Carolina	4,238,471		4,303	11,445	4,254,219
Oklahoma	1,366,362	339,374			1,705,736
South Carolina	2,200,437	4	1,306	6,729	2,208,476
Tennessee	4,331,985	17		6,610	4,338,612
Texas	8,391,285	2,046,457		63,437	10,501,179
Virginia	3,189,854		135,578	4,359	3,329,791
West Virginia	918,031	23,198	1,730		942,959
Sub-total	55,354,980	2,522,405	276,890	965,732	59,120,007
Western					
Alaska	19,448	40,367			59,815
Arizona	345,612	603,043			948,655
California	6,590,912	15,622,244	47,600		22,260,756
Colorado	210,765	1,567,659			1,778,424
Idaho	37,238	346,985			384,223
Montana	62,254	293,685			355,939
Nevada	54,119	61,625			115,744
New Mexico	72,552	215,725			288,277
Oregon	621,208	1,547,816	6,000		2,175,024
Utah	107,757	730,151			837,908
Washington	677,694	2,061,158	67,688		2,806,540
Wyoming	41,928	96,890			138,818
Sub-total	8,841,487	23,187,348	121,288		32,150,123
Grand total	145,037,661	64,350,806	1,956,687	1,025,242	212,370,396

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 13- - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-December 1971

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors 1/	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
	Thousands of hundredweights 2/					
New England						
Connecticut	1,327	1,302	5	24	1,354	1,380
Maine	532	511	*	24	543	545
Massachusetts	5,389	5,146	6	150	5,499	5,370
New Hampshire	498	367		2	508	383
Rhode Island	420	383		31	433	448
Vermont	244	222		11	244	233
Sub-total	8,410	7,931	11	242	8,581	8,359
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	9,540	9,530	96	14	10,161	10,310
New York	15,615	15,577	509	460	16,590	16,736
Pennsylvania	13,645	13,144	410	261	14,450	13,954
Sub-total	38,800	38,251	1,015	735	41,201	41,000
North Central						
Illinois	8,871	8,942	15,339	16,680	24,265	25,704
Indiana	4,241	4,665	1,598	1,573	5,843	6,242
Iowa	840	658	1,761	1,928	2,603	2,586
Kansas	519	541	1,206	1,161	1,725	1,705
Michigan	3,818	3,698	4,603	4,521	8,421	8,219
Minnesota	558	445	2,578	2,685	3,136	3,130
Missouri	3,547	3,472	1,941	1,922	5,494	5,400
Nebraska	223	235	1,507	1,625	1,730	1,860
North Dakota	18	11	389	370	407	381
Ohio	9,067	8,205	3,341	2,736	12,412	10,953
South Dakota	72	26	325	317	397	343
Wisconsin	1,858	1,729	3,028	2,842	4,886	4,571
Sub-total	33,632	32,627	37,616	38,360	71,319	71,094
Southern						
Alabama	2,662	2,629			2,675	2,649
Arkansas	1,308	1,211	92	129	1,400	1,340
Delaware	1,746	1,949	4		1,752	1,952
District of Columbia	474	444			474	445
Florida	4,969	4,549			5,741	5,372
Georgia	6,869	6,957			6,898	6,978
Kentucky	2,353	2,402	*		2,354	2,402
Louisiana	3,730	3,903			3,769	3,960
Maryland	5,122	5,197	18		5,279	5,479
Mississippi	1,486	1,514			1,497	1,515
North Carolina	4,239	4,132			4,254	4,153
Oklahoma	1,366	1,280	339	387	1,706	1,667
South Carolina	2,200	2,110	*		2,208	2,115
Tennessee	4,332	4,101	*		4,339	4,104
Texas	8,391	8,680	2,046	1,821	10,501	10,549
Virginia	3,190	3,089			3,330	3,202
West Virginia	918	901	23	17	943	929
Sub-total	55,355	55,048	2,522	2,354	59,120	58,811
Western						
Alaska	19	20	40	44	60	64
Arizona	346	300	603	644	949	944
California	6,591	6,004	15,622	16,984	22,261	23,098
Colorado	211	267	1,567	1,514	1,778	1,781
Idaho	37	34	347	340	384	374
Montana	62	53	294	308	356	362
Nevada	54	68	62	63	116	131
New Mexico	72	66	216	218	288	284
Oregon	621	506	1,548	1,745	2,175	2,264
Utah	108	99	730	756	838	855
Washington	678	616	2,061	2,338	2,806	3,005
Wyoming	42	29	97	73	139	102
Sub-total	8,841	8,062	23,187	25,027	32,150	33,264
Grand total	145,038	141,919	64,351	66,718	212,371	212,528

1/ Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.
2/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.
* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 14- Sugar prices

Year and month	Domestic 1/: sugar at NY duty paid	World sugar 2/	Quota premium and discount 3/	Refined beet sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/ Eastern	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1967-71 monthly average	7.83	3.12	+3.67	10.51	10.51	10.55
1970 monthly average	8.07	3.75	+3.19	11.08	11.08	10.79
1971 " "	8.52	4.52	+2.87	11.59	11.59	11.37
1971						
February	8.44	4.83	+2.41	11.60	11.60	11.20
March	8.37	4.71	+2.46	11.60	11.60	11.40
April	8.29	4.61	+2.52	11.60	11.60	11.40
May	8.46	4.35	+2.95	11.60	11.60	11.40
June	8.54	4.14	+3.24	11.60	11.60	11.40
July	8.58	4.20	+3.26	11.60	11.60	11.40
August	8.66	4.37	+3.17	11.60	11.60	11.40
September	8.57	3.99	+3.52	11.60	11.60	11.40
October	8.52	4.18	+3.28	11.60	11.60	11.40
November	8.63	4.20	+3.37	11.60	11.60	11.40
December	8.84	5.95	+1.83	11.60	11.60	11.40
1972						
January	9.10	8.25	-0.23	11.69	11.69	11.40
Last 12-month average	8.58	4.82	+2.65	11.61	11.61	11.38

Year and month	Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/ North East	South East	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	Retail U.S.
	Cents per pound					
1967-71 Monthly average	11.47	11.05	10.76	10.53	10.55	12.67
1970 monthly average	11.97	11.41	11.04	11.08	10.79	12.97
1971 " "	12.48	12.07	11.57	11.59	11.37	13.61
1971						
February	12.20	11.80	11.30	11.60	11.20	13.44
March	12.40	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.40	13.46
April	12.40	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.40	13.54
May	12.40	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.40	13.54
June	12.55	12.07	11.50	11.60	11.40	13.60
July	12.60	12.20	11.70	11.60	11.40	13.64
August	12.60	12.20	11.70	11.60	11.40	13.70
September	12.60	12.20	11.70	11.60	11.40	13.74
October	12.60	12.20	11.70	11.60	11.40	13.74
November	12.60	12.20	11.70	11.60	11.40	13.74
December	12.60	12.20 5/	11.70	11.60	11.40	13.74
1972						
January	12.81	12.46	11.96	11.69	11.40	13.76
Last 12-month average	12.53	12.13	11.62	11.61	11.38	13.64

1/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 10, duty paid or duty free, full duty rate 6.25 cents per pound.

2/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 11 which, beginning Jan. 1, 1971, replaces Contract No. 8. The terms of these contracts are f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports, including Brazil.

3/The No. 10 "domestic bulk" contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges before calculating the differential from the "World Contract" spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports No. 230, July 1971, pages 6 to 23.

5/ Revised

Supplement to SUGAR STATISTICS, Volume II, Domestic Sugarbeet Area

This supplement brings to date Statistical Bulletin No. 244 "Sugar Statistics and Related Data," Volume II (revised), issued February 1969 as it relates to the Domestic Sugarbeet Area.

Some readers may want to transcribe the data appearing in this supplement to the tables in that bulletin. A cross-reference of the tables in this supplement to the corresponding tables in Volume II is shown below.

Copies of Statistical Bulletin NO. 244 may be obtained upon request to the Information Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U. S.Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Table and page			Table and page			Table and page		
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8	F	20	14	I	21			

Supplement to Sugar Statistics, Volume II (Revised February 1969)
Agricultural, Manufacturing, Payment and Income Data for the
Domestic Sugarbeet Area, 1969 revised and 1970 crops

A. Beet Sugar production, United States 1/ (Table 3)

Crop year	Refined 1,000 cwts.	Raw value equivalent 1,000 tons
1969	64,902	3,472
1970	62,101	3,322

1/ Gross production, excludes adjustment for losses of sugar from hauling, storage, conversion to liquid sugar, etc., prior to marketing.

B. Number of beet sugar factories in existence and operating 1/ (Table 4)

Year	In existence	Operating
1969	61	59
1970	61	58

1/ One factory beginning 1926 produces sugar from beet molasses but not directly from beets.

C. Farms, acreage, production and yield, U.S. sugarbeet area (Table 5)

Crop year	Farms	Planted acres Per farm	Planted acres Total	Harvested acres	Sugarbeets produced	Yield per acre Planted	Yield per acre Harvested
	Number	Acres	1,000 acres		1,000 tons	Tons	
1969	18,321	90.6	1,670	1,563	28,737	17.2	18.4
1970	16,442	87.0	1,431	1,367	25,320	17.7	18.5

D. Sugarbeets received and processed, sugar production and rate of sugar produced, United States (Table 6)

Crop year	Sugarbeets received for processing: Total received	Sugarbeets received for processing: Sucrose 1/ content	Sugarbeets processed: Total sliced	Sugarbeets processed: Sucrose in cosettes	Beet sugar produced: Total 2/ refined	Per ton of beets: Received	Per ton of beets: Sliced	Percent total sugar in beets: Received	Percent total sugar in beets: Sliced
	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 cwt.	Pounds refined		Percent	
1969	28,730	14.82	28,105	14.33	64,902	226	231	76.25	80.60
1970	25,320	15.34	25,392	14.86	62,101	245	245	79.86	82.44

1/ Represents the weighted average sucrose content upon which payments to producers are based in accordance with the terms of purchase contracts - either sucrose content of cossettes (sliced sugarbeets) or sucrose content of sugarbeets at time of delivery to processors weighted by the appropriate tonnages.
2/ Gross production. Excludes adjustment for losses of sugar from handling, storage, conversion to liquid sugar, etc., prior to marketing.

E. Sugar Act payments to beet growers, United States (Table 7)

Crop year	Producer-payees	Payments 1/ For sugarbeets marketed	For acreage abandonment due to disaster	For deficiency in yields	Total	Average payment Per farm	Per cwt. refined sugar
	Number	Dollars					
1969	32,522	57,845,594	996,928	1,524,033	60,366,555	3,275	.93
1970	29,052	52,643,922	575,440	935,500	54,154,862	3,294	.87

1/ Based on sugar commercially recoverable determined in accordance with the effective determinations issued pursuant to the Sugar Act.

F. Returns from sugar and beets, United States (Table 8)

Crop year	Processors' net returns from sale of beet sugar 1/	Growers returns from sugarbeets: Processor payments 2/	Sugar Act payments 3/	Total
	1,000 dollars			
1969	580,224	369,468	60,367	429,835
1970 4/	594,307	376,002	54,155	430,157

1/ Net returns per cwt. of beet sugar (Table 9, Vol. II) multiplied by sugar production (Table 3, Vol. II)

2/ Processor payment per ton of sugarbeets purchased (Table 9, Vol. 11) multiplied by sugarbeets received (Table 6, Vol. 11). Includes molasses and pulp payments in regions where growers participate.

3/ Includes abandonment and deficiency payments

4/ Estimated.

G. Growers returns per ton of sugarbeets, United States (Table 9)

Crop year	Basis of payments 1/: Net returns per cwt. sugar	Grower returns per ton sugarbeets purchased: Processor payments 2/	Sugar Act payments: Sugarbeets	Sugar Act payments: Abandonment and deficiency	Total
	Dollars				
1969	8.94	12.86	2.01	.09	14.96
1970 3/	9.57	14.85	2.08	.06	16.99

1/ Net returns from beet sugar are gross returns minus excise tax, delivery and minor marketing expenses as defined in the beet purchase contract.

2/ Basic payment. Includes growers' share in by-products where purchase contract provides for such sharing, but excludes allowances for hauling, pitting, siloing, etc.

3/ Estimated.

H. Net returns from beet sugar: distribution between growers and processors, United States 1/ (Table 10)

Crop year	Total returns excluding Government payments: Grower	Processor	Total returns including Government payments 2/: Grower	Processor
	Percent			
1969	64	36	67	33
1970 3/	63	37	66	34

1/ Payments received by growers from processors divided by net returns from sales of sugar (Table 8)

2/ Includes abandonment and deficiency payments.

3/ Estimated

I. Sugarbeets: number of farms, acreage planted and harvested, production and yield per harvested acre, by state and region

State and region	Table 11 number of farms		Table 12 Average planted acres per farm		Table 13 Acres planted		Table 14 Acres harvested		Table 15 Beet production		Table 16 Yield per harvested acre	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
FAR WEST	Number		Acres		1,000 acres				1,000 tons		Tons	
Arizona	258	90	120.9	160.0	31.2	14.4	28.4	12.0	413	227	14.5	19.0
California	1,487	1,474	231.6	197.7	344.4	291.4	329.5	286.1	7,204	7,393	21.9	25.8
Idaho	2,727	2,415	76.1	72.5	207.5	175.1	185.6	168.9	3,373	3,104	18.2	18.4
Oregon	293	274	87.4	81.0	25.6	22.2	23.8	20.2	565	424	23.7	21.0
Washington	817	855	80.8	78.6	66.0	67.2	64.0	61.6	1,691	1,196	26.4	19.4
Total	5,582	5,108	120.9	111.6	674.8	570.3	631.3	548.8	13,246	12,344	21.0	22.5
CENTRAL												
Arkansas	3	1	24.3	*	0.1	*	0.1	*	1	*	10.3	*
Colorado	2,556	2,006	79.8	79.3	204.0	159.0	180.7	145.2	3,224	2,383	17.8	16.4
Iowa	19	17	100.0	111.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	20	23	11.4	13.7
Kansas	230	234	213.0	193.6	49.0	45.3	40.4	43.8	697	706	17.3	16.1
Minnesota	1,183	1,184	140.4	131.4	166.1	155.6	165.1	150.5	2,352	1,811	14.2	12.0
Missouri	7	5	33.3	40.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1	2	1	10.1	8.8
Montana	871	801	79.1	72.4	68.9	58.0	67.5	56.9	1,206	921	17.9	16.2
Nebraska	1,244	1,177	74.6	72.4	92.8	85.2	87.3	78.7	1,673	1,365	19.2	17.4
New Mexico	52	35	134.6	71.4	7.0	2.5	5.5	2.4	90	39	16.4	16.5
North Dakota	831	811	115.2	117.0	95.7	94.9	95.1	93.3	1,331	1,070	14.0	11.5
Texas	440	311	112.7	99.0	49.6	30.8	37.4	28.8	717	575	19.2	20.0
Utah	1,010	873	34.9	36.3	35.2	31.7	31.8	29.1	558	479	17.6	16.4
Wyoming	782	710	88.0	86.2	68.8	61.2	67.4	59.0	1,254	955	18.6	16.2
Total	9,228	8,165	91.0	89.0	839.2	726.3	780.2	689.5	13,124	10,328	16.8	15.0
EASTERN												
Maine	129	2	96.9	N/A	12.5	N/A	10.8	N/A	69	N/A	6.4	N/A
Michigan	2,244	2,173	41.7	42.9	93.5	93.2	92.6	89.9	1,504	1,913	16.2	21.3
New Jersey	37	13	29.7	N/A	1.1	N/A	1.0	N/A	18	N/A	17.0	N/A
New York	156	-	51.9	-	8.1	-	7.8	-	109	-	13.9	-
Ohio	1,048	970	37.1	42.3	38.9	41.0	38.0	39.1	644	735	16.9	18.8
Pennsylvania	7	0	186.1	N/A	1.3	N/A	1.3	N/A	23	N/A	17.7	N/A
Total	3,621	3,169	42.9	42.7	155.4	134.2	151.5	129.0	2,367	2,648	15.6	20.5
TOTAL BEET AREA	18,431	16,442	90.6	87.0	1,669.6	1,430.6	1,563.0	1,367.2	28,737	25,320	18.4	18.5

*Negligible.

J. Sugarbeets received and processed, sugar production, and rate of sugar produced, by regions (Table 17)

Item	Far West 1969	Far West 1970	Central 1969	Central 1970	Eastern 1969	Eastern 1970
Sugarbeets received for processing:						
Total received (1,000 tons)	13,164	12,178	13,206	10,495	2,360	2,648
Sucrose content 1/ (percent)	15.14	15.70	14.14	15.06	16.45	15.11
Sugarbeets processed:						
Total sliced (1,000 tons)	13,581	12,566	12,229	10,241	2,295	2,585
Sucrose in cossettes (percent)	14.67	15.11	13.77	14.81	15.26	13.86
Beet sugar produced:						
Refined (1,000 cwt.) 2/	33,090	32,065	26,398	24,690	5,414	5,346
Raw value equivalent (1,000 tons)	1,770	1,715	1,412	1,321	290	286
Per ton of beets:						
Received (pounds refined)	251	263	200	235	229	202
Sliced " "	244	255	216	241	236	207
Percent total sugar in beets:						
Received (percent)	82.89	83.76	70.72	78.02	69.60	68.66
Sliced "	83.16	84.38	78.43	81.36	77.33	74.68

1/ Represents the weighted average sucrose content upon which payments to producers are based in accordance with the terms of purchase contracts -- either sucrose content of cossettes (sliced sugarbeets) or sucrose content of sugarbeets at the time of delivery to processor weighted by appropriate tonnages.
2/ Gross production. Excludes adjustment for losses of sugar from handling, storage, conversion to liquid sugar, etc., prior to marketing.

K. Sugar Act payments to beet growers by states and regions, (Table 18)

1969

State and region	Producer payees	Payments 1/ For sugar-beets marketed	For acreage abandonment due to disaster	For deficiency in yields	Total	Average payment per farm 2/
	Number	Dollars				
FAR WEST						
Arizona	280	720,337	24,832	132,766	877,935	3,403
California	2,492	13,062,287	137,389	233,446	13,433,122	9,034
Idaho	5,144	7,449,496	208,445	233,538	7,891,479	2,894
Oregon	495	1,179,744	4,482	3,486	1,187,712	4,054
Washington	1,014	3,630,706	15,184	34,926	3,680,816	4,505
Total	9,425	26,042,570	390,332	638,162	27,071,064	4,850
CENTRAL						
Arkansas	3	1,637	36		1,673	558
Colorado	5,702	5,923,908	243,817	217,529	6,385,254	2,498
Iowa	25	46,432	1,575	1,674	49,681	2,615
Kansas	573	1,137,286	68,856	64,232	1,270,374	5,523
Minnesota	1,544	5,223,114	3,238	488	5,226,840	4,418
Missouri	7	5,245	58	173	5,476	782
Montana	1,721	2,677,444	9,594	15,619	2,702,657	3,103
Nebraska	2,909	3,248,158	38,197	39,639	3,325,994	2,674
New Mexico	92	133,836	17,407	35,134	186,377	3,584
North Dakota	1,162	3,037,915	3,162	2,693	3,043,770	3,663
Texas	871	1,044,505	150,326	371,314	1,566,145	3,559
Utah	1,283	1,259,214	36,046	21,092	1,316,352	1,303
Wyoming	1,587	2,673,840	7,308	8,304	2,689,452	3,439
Total	17,479	26,412,534	579,620	777,891	27,770,045	3,009
EASTERN						
Maine	130	150,575	10,125	18,621	179,321	1,390
Michigan	3,586	3,543,181	5,658	22,374	3,571,213	1,591
Pennsylvania	7	39,303	97	71	39,471	5,639
New Jersey	37	35,371		174	35,545	961
New York	159	243,393	1,614	3,268	248,275	1,592
Ohio	1,699	1,378,667	9,482	63,472	1,451,621	1,385
Total	5,618	5,390,490	26,976	107,980	5,525,446	1,526
Total beet area	32,522	57,845,594	996,928	1,524,033	60,366,555	3,275

1970

State and region	Producer payees	For sugar-beets marketed	For acreage abandonment due to disaster	For deficiency in yields	Total	Average payment per farm 2/
FAR WEST						
Arizona	95	426,149	12,958	8,804	447,911	4,977
California	2,429	14,300,262	31,070	106,755	14,438,087	9,795
Idaho	4,541	6,865,132	52,383	58,817	6,976,332	2,889
Oregon	465	874,910	19,723	14,230	908,863	3,317
Washington	1,045	2,612,277	86,295	264,135	2,962,707	3,465
Total	8,575	25,078,730	202,429	452,741	25,733,900	5,038
CENTRAL						
Arkansas	1	244	48	217	509	509
Colorado	4,486	4,994,815	125,206	64,535	5,184,556	2,585
Iowa	24	50,186	1,584	403	52,173	3,069
Kansas	577	1,378,728	14,382	21,062	1,414,172	6,043
Minnesota	1,487	4,018,075	44,690	95,643	4,158,408	3,512
Missouri	6	1,367	418	69	1,854	371
Montana	1,575	1,999,818	10,419	39,470	2,049,707	2,559
Nebraska	2,820	2,872,837	57,693	16,784	2,947,314	2,504
New Mexico	57	72,186	6,792	20,436	99,414	2,840
North Dakota	1,151	2,406,039	12,150	50,470	2,468,659	3,044
Texas	603	1,075,110	15,854	47,862	1,138,826	3,662
Utah	1,098	1,068,661	19,063	48,312	1,136,036	1,301
Wyoming	1,447	2,063,453	20,434	39,774	2,123,661	2,991
Total	15,332	22,001,519	328,733	445,037	22,775,289	2,789

Continued

K. (Con't.) Sugar Act payments to beet growers by states and regions, (Table 18)

1970

EASTERN						
Maine	2	9,340	-	-	9,340	4,670
Michigan	3,488	4,003,413	21,914	6,095	4,031,422	1,855
Pennsylvania	6	5,742	-	-	5,742	957
New Jersey	18	7,434	-	-	7,434	413
Ohio	1,631	1,537,744	22,364	31,627	1,591,735	1,641
Total	5,145	5,563,673	44,278	37,722	5,645,673	1,782
Total beet area	29,052	52,643,922	575,440	935,500	54,154,862	3,294

1/ Based on sugar commercially recoverable determined in accordance with the effective determinations issued pursuant to the Sugar Act.

2/ For number of farms see Table 11.

L. Growers returns per ton of sugarbeets purchased, by states and regions (Table 19)

State and Region	Processor payments 1/		Sugar Act payments: Sugarbeets		Sugar Act payments: Abandonment & Defic.		Total	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Dollars							
FAR WEST								
Arizona*	11.01	14.25	1.75	1.81	.38	.09	13.14	16.15
California*	13.93	15.70	1.82	1.94	.05	.02	15.80	17.66
Idaho	14.51	15.61	2.22	2.21	.13	.04	16.86	17.86
Oregon	14.17	15.54	2.08	2.10	.01	.09	16.26	17.73
Washington	14.93	16.76	2.13	2.17	.03	.29	17.09	19.22
Region*	14.12	15.75	1.97	2.03	.08	.05	16.17	17.83
CENTRAL								
Arkansas	12.86	-	2.34	2.24	.05	2.43	15.25	N/A
Colorado	9.67	14.91	1.82	2.09	.15	.08	11.64	17.08
Iowa	14.00	13.66	2.04	2.14	.14	.08	16.18	15.88
Kansas	9.21	14.59	1.64	1.90	.19	.05	11.04	16.54
Minnesota	13.91	14.35	2.22	2.22	-	.07	16.13	16.64
Missouri	12.86	10.53	2.34	2.23	.10	.80	15.30	13.56
Montana	14.02	14.96	2.22	2.17	.02	.06	16.26	17.19
Nebraska	9.59	14.93	1.97	2.12	.04	.05	11.60	17.10
New Mexico	8.28	12.62	1.55	1.80	.61	.68	10.44	15.10
North Dakota	13.84	14.61	2.29	2.25	-	.06	16.13	16.92
Texas	7.56	12.64	1.45	1.86	.72	.11	9.73	14.61
Utah	13.73	15.42	2.24	2.22	.10	.14	16.07	17.78
Wyoming	13.45	14.94	2.13	2.16	.02	.06	15.60	17.16
Region	11.63	14.65	2.01	2.13	.14	.07	13.78	16.85
EASTERN								
Maine	15.30	N/A	2.17	2.09	.41	-	17.88	N/A
Michigan	13.12	12.22	2.36	2.09	.01	.02	15.49	14.33
New Jersey	9.11	N/A	2.02	1.49	.01	-	11.14	N/A
New York	9.11	-	2.24	-	.04	-	11.39	-
Ohio	12.08	12.04	2.14	2.09	.11	.08	14.33	14.21
Pennsylvania	9.11	N/A	1.72	1.67	.01	-	10.84	N/A
Region	12.65	12.17	2.29	2.09	.05	.04	14.99	14.30

1/ Basic payment. Includes grower's share in by-products where purchase contract provides for such sharing but excludes allowances for hauling, pitting, siloing, etc.
* Preliminary processor payments in 1970.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Washington D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
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HIGHLIGHTS OF

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

1. January 1972 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 822,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) down about 168,000 tons from December 1971 and up 102,000 tons from January 1971. January-December 1971 deliveries 11,291,000 short tons, raw value, down 18,000 tons from January-December 1970. Final data for December 1971 deliveries 990,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 983,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks January 29, 1972 were 2,983,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 20,000 from a year ago and up 300,000 tons from December 31, 1971. During January refiners' stocks decreased 27,000 tons, beet processors' stocks increased 262,000 tons, importers of direct consumption sugar stocks remained about unchanged, mainland cane processors' stocks increased 65,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas January 1 to January 31, 1972 were 1,724,712 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 10,175,288 tons to be supplied within the 11,900,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January-December deliveries, 1971 as compared to 1970 were up in four of the five regions: Increases -- New England 2.7 percent, mid-Atlantic 0.5 percent, South 0.5 percent and North Central 0.3 percent -- Deliveries in the West declined 3.3 percent.

5. Through Jan. 29, 1972, imports of sweetened chocolate (for consumption at retail), candy and confectionery totaled 13,451,637 pounds, or about 11 percent of the Jan. 1-Sep. 30, 1972 quota and about seven percent of the 196,641,400 pound quota for calendar year 1972.